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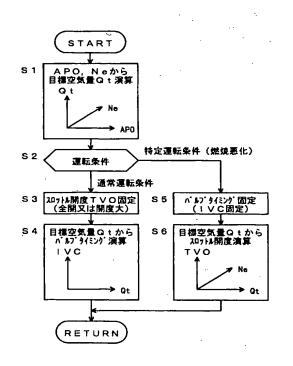
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(54) 【発明の名称】 可変動弁エンジンの制御装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 可変動弁エンジンにおいて、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御によって吸気弁の開期間が短くなることから燃焼状態が悪化する特定運転条件にて、スロットル弁を用いて、燃焼状態を改善する。

【解決手段】 吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御によって燃焼状態が悪化する特定運転条件(アイドル運転時、及び/又は、冷機状態での低負荷運転時)か、それ以外の通常運転条件かを判定する(S2)。通常運転条件の場合は、スロットル開度TVOを全開近傍に固定し(S3)、目標空気量Qtを得るように、吸気弁の閉時期IVCを下死点近傍に固定し(S5)、目標空気量Qtを得るように、スロットル開度TVOを制御する(S6)。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 吸気弁の開閉動作を任意に制御可能な可変 動弁装置を備え、吸気弁の閉時期を制御して吸入空気量 を制御可能な可変動弁エンジンの制御装置において、

吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御によって燃焼状態が悪化 する特定運転条件かそれ以外の通常運転条件かを判定す る運転条件判定手段と、

前記通常運転条件にて、吸気弁の閉時期を制御して吸入 空気量を制御する第1の吸入空気量制御手段と、

前記特定運転条件にて、吸気弁の閉時期を固定し、吸気 10 通路に設けたスロットル弁の開度を制御して吸入空気量 を制御する第2の吸入空気量制御手段と、

を設けたことを特徴とする可変動弁エンジンの制御装 置。

【請求項2】前記特定運転条件を、アイドル運転時とす ることを特徴とする請求項1記載の可変動弁エンジンの 制御装置。

【請求項3】前記特定運転条件を、冷機状態での低負荷 運転時とすることを特徴とする請求項1記載の可変動弁 エンジンの制御装置。

【請求項4】前記第1の吸入空気量制御手段は、吸気弁 による吸入空気量の制御中、スロットル弁を全開近傍に 固定することを特徴とする請求項1~請求項3のいずれ か1つに記載の可変動弁エンジンの制御装置。

【請求項5】前記第2の吸入空気量制御手段は、吸気弁 の閉時期を下死点近傍に固定することを特徴とする請求 項1~請求項3のいずれか1つに記載の可変動弁エンジ ンの制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、吸気弁の開閉動作 を任意に制御可能な可変動弁装置を備え、吸気弁の閉時 期を制御して吸入空気量を制御可能な可変動弁エンジン において、特定運転条件での吸気弁による吸入空気量の 制御による燃焼状態の悪化を防止するための制御装置に 関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、可変動弁装置、例えば電磁駆 動装置を用いて、吸気弁及び排気弁を駆動し、これらの 開閉動作を任意に制御するものがある(特開平10-3 7727号公報参照)。

【0003】更に、近年は、ポンプロスの低減による燃 費向上を目的として、吸気弁の閉時期を制御(早閉じ制 御)することにより、吸入空気量を制御して、ノンスロ ットル運転を行うものが注目され、その開発が進められ ている。この場合、スロットル弁は無いか、吸気通路内 に微少な負圧を得る目的で補助的に装着される。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、可変動 弁装置を用いて、吸入空気量を吸気弁の閉時期で制御す 50 【0010】請求項2に係る発明によれば、アイドル運

る場合、低負荷運転時には、吸入空気量を小さくすべ く、吸気弁の閉時期が早くなって、吸気弁の開時間が短 くなるため、以下のような現象を生じる。

- (1) 吸気弁の開時間が短いため、ポート流速が発達せ ず、シリンダ内のガス流動の弱化を生じる。
- (2) 同様の理由で、吸気ポートへ付着した燃料 (壁 流)の気化が鈍化する。
- (3) 吸気弁の早閉じ後の断熱膨張等により、シリンダ 内混合気の温度低下を生じる。

【0005】また、上記現象は、アイドル運転時や、冷 機状態において影響が大きくなり、燃焼の悪化を招き、 運転性、燃費等に影響を与える。本発明は、このような 点に鑑み、可変動弁エンジンにおける特定運転条件での 燃焼状態の悪化を防止することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】このため、請求項1に係 る発明では、吸気弁の開閉動作を任意に制御可能な可変 動弁装置を備え、吸気弁の閉時期を制御して吸入空気量 を制御可能な可変動弁エンジンの制御装置において、図 1に示すように、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御によっ て燃焼状態が悪化する特定運転条件かそれ以外の通常運 転条件かを判定する運転条件判定手段と、前記通常運転 条件にて、吸気弁の閉時期を制御して吸入空気量を制御 する第1の吸入空気量制御手段と、前記特定運転条件に て、吸気弁の閉時期を固定し、吸気通路に設けたスロッ トル弁の開度を制御して吸入空気量を制御する第2の吸 入空気量制御手段と、を設けたことを特徴とする。

【0007】請求項2に係る発明では、前記特定運転条 件を、アイドル運転時とすることを特徴とする。請求項 3に係る発明では、前記特定運転条件を、冷機状態での 低負荷運転時とすることを特徴とする。

【0008】請求項4に係る発明では、前記第1の吸入 空気量制御手段は、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御中、 スロットル弁を全開近傍に固定することを特徴とする。 請求項5に係る発明では、前記第2の吸入空気量制御手 段は、吸気弁の閉時期を下死点近傍に固定することを特 徴とする。

[0009]

【発明の効果】請求項1に係る発明によれば、通常運転 条件では、吸気弁の閉時期を制御して吸入空気量を制御 する一方、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御によって燃焼 状態が悪化する特定運転条件では、吸気弁の閉時期を固 定して、吸気弁の開時間を長くとり、そのままでは増加 してしまう吸入空気量については、スロットル弁の開度 により制御(絞り制御)することで、吸気弁の開時間を 確保してポート流速を十分に発達させる等により、シリ ンダ内のガス流動向上、壁流の霧化促進、シリンダ内混 合気の温度上昇を図り、燃焼状態を改善することができ る。

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転時に、スロットル弁による吸入空気量の制御を行うこ とで、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御で燃焼状態の悪化 が顕著となるアイドルでの燃焼を改善し、アイドル安定 性等を向上できる。

【0011】請求項3に係る発明によれば、冷機状態で の低負荷運転時に、スロットル弁による吸入空気量の制 御を行うことで、吸気弁による吸入空気量の制御で燃焼 状態の悪化が顕著となる冷機状態での燃焼を改善し、運 転性等を向上できる他、冷機状態では可変動弁装置の制 御性の悪化により微細な空気量制御が困難となるという 問題も解決できる。

【0012】請求項4に係る発明によれば、吸気弁によ る吸入空気量の制御中、スロットル弁を全開近傍に固定 することで、ポンプロス低減効果を十分に発揮させるこ とができる。

【0013】請求項5に係る発明によれば、スロットル 弁による吸入空気量の制御中、吸気弁の閉時期を下死点 近傍に固定することで、吸気弁の開時間を十分に確保し て、ガス流動の強化等を図ることができる。

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施の形態を説明 する。図2は本発明の一実施形態を示す可変動弁エンジ ンのシステム図である。

【0015】エンジン1の各気筒のピストン2により画 成される燃焼室3には、点火栓4を囲むように、電磁駆 動式の吸気弁5及び排気弁6を備えている。7は吸気通 路、8は排気通路である。

【0016】吸気弁5及び排気弁6の電磁駆動装置(可 変動弁装置)の基本構造を図3に示す。弁体20の弁軸 21にプレート状の可動子22が取付けられており、こ の可動子22はスプリング23,24により中立位置に 付勢されている。そして、この可動子22の下側に開弁 用電磁コイル25が配置され、上側に閉弁用電磁コイル 26が配置されている。

【0017】従って、開弁させる際は、上側の閉弁用電 磁コイル26への通電を停止した後、下側の開弁用電磁 コイル25に通電して、可動子22を下側へ吸着するこ とにより、弁体20をリフトさせて開弁させる。逆に、 閉弁させる際は、下側の開弁用電磁コイル25への通電 を停止した後、上側の閉弁用電磁コイル26に通電し て、可動子22を上側へ吸着することにより、弁体20 をシート部に着座させて閉弁させる。

【0018】図2に戻って、吸気通路7には、全気筒共 通の集合部に、電制スロットル弁9が設けられている。 吸気通路 7 にはまた、各気筒毎の吸気ポート部分に、電 磁式の燃料噴射弁10が設けられている。

【0019】ここにおいて、吸気弁5、排気弁6、電制 スロットル弁9、燃料噴射弁10及び点火栓4の作動 は、コントロールユニット11により制御され、このコ

クランク角信号を出力しこれによりクランク角位置と共 にエンジン回転数Neを検出可能なクランク角センサ1 2、アクセル開度(アクセルペダル踏込み量)APOを 検出するアクセルペダルセンサ(アクセル全閉でONと なるアイドルスイッチを含む) 13、吸気通路7のスロ ットル弁9上流にて吸入空気量Qaを計測するエアフロ ーメータ14、エンジン冷却水温Twを検出する水温セ ンサ15等から、信号が入力されている。

【0020】このエンジン1では、通常は、ポンプロス 10 の低減による燃費向上を目的として、電磁駆動式の吸気 弁5及び排気弁6の開閉動作を制御、特に吸気弁5の開 時期IVOを上死点近傍に設定して、吸気弁5の閉時期 IVCを可変制御することにより吸入空気量を制御し て、実質的にノンスロットル運転を行う。この場合、電 制スロットル弁9は、全開、又は吸気通路7内に微少な 負圧を得る程度の開度に設定する。

【0021】一方、吸気弁5の閉時期IVCによる吸入 空気量の制御によって燃焼状態が悪化する特定運転条 件、具体的には、アイドル運転時、及び/又は、冷機状 態(水温Twが所定値以下)での低負荷運転時には、吸 20 気弁5の閉時期IVCを下死点近傍に固定し、電制スロ ットル弁9の開度TVOを可変制御することにより吸入 空気量を制御する。

【0022】燃料噴射弁10の燃料噴射時期及び燃料噴 射量は、エンジン運転条件に基づいて制御するが、燃料 噴射量は、基本的には、エアフローメータ14により計 測される吸入空気量Qaに基づいて、所望の空燃比とな るように制御する。

【0023】点火栓4による点火時期は、エンジン運転 条件に基づいて、MBT (トルク上の最適点火時期) 又 はノック限界に制御する。次に、吸気弁5 (吸気弁開時 期IVO、閉時期IVC)及び電制スロットル弁9(ス ロットル開度TVO) の制御について、更に詳細に、図 4のフローチャートにより説明する。

【0024】ステップ1(図にはS1と記す。以下同 様)では、アクセル開度APOとエンジン回転数Neと に基づいて、マップを参照して、要求トルク相当の目標 空気量Qtを演算する。但し、アイドル運転時(アイド ルスイッチON)の場合は、エンジン回転数Neと目標 アイドル回転数Nidleとの偏差ΔNe=Ne-Nidleに 基づいて、該偏差がマイナス側のときは、増量方向、プ ラス側のときは、減量方向に、目標空気量Qtを補正す

【0025】ステップ2では、運転条件を判定する。す なわち、吸気弁5による吸入空気量の制御によって燃焼 状態が悪化する特定運転条件かそれ以外の通常運転条件 かを判定する。ここで、前記特定運転条件は、アイドル 運転時(アイドルスイッチON)、及び/又は、冷機状 態(水温Twが所定値以下)での低負荷運転時(目標空 ントロールユニット11には、エンジン回転に同期して 50 気量Qtが所定値以下)とする。この部分が運転条件判

5

定手段に相当する。

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【0026】通常運転条件の場合は、ステップ3へ進み、スロットル開度TVOを全開近傍(全開又は微少な負圧を得る程度の開度)に固定する。そして、ステップ4へ進み、ステップ3でのスロットル開度条件下で、目標空気量Qtを得るように、バルブタイミングを演算する。すなわち、吸気弁開時期IVOを上死点近傍に固定する一方、目標空気量Qtが小さい程、吸気弁閉時期IVCを大死点側に設定し、目標空気量Qtが大きい程、吸気弁閉時期IVCを下死点側に設定する。このステップ3、4の部分が第1の吸入空気量制御手段に相当する。

【0027】特定運転条件の場合は、ステップ5へ進み、バルブタイミングを固定する。すなわち、吸気弁開時期IVOを上死点近傍に固定し、吸気弁閉時期IVCを下死点近傍に固定する。

【0028】そして、ステップ6へ進み、ステップ5でのバルプタイミング条件下で、目標空気量Qtを得るように、スロットル開度TVOを演算する。すなわち、目 20 す図標空気量Qtとエンジン回転数Neとから、マップを参照して、スロットル開度TVOを演算し、制御する。具体的には、Qt/Neに対し比例的にスロットル開度T 4 VOを設定する。このステップ5,6の部分が第2の吸 5 入空気量制御手段に相当する。 6

【0029】以上のように、可変動弁装置を用いて、吸入空気量を吸気弁5の閉時期IVCで制御する場合、低負荷運転時には、吸入空気量を小さくすべく、吸気弁5の閉時期IVCが早くなって、吸気弁の開時間(IVO~IVC)が短くなるため、図5のAに示すように、ポ 30~ト流速が発達せず、シリンダ内のガス流動の弱化や、壁流の気化の鈍化等を生じるが、本発明では、このときに、吸気弁5の閉時期IVCを下死点近傍に固定して、吸気弁5の開時間を長くとることで、図5のBに示すよ

うに、ポート流速を十分に発達させて、シリンダ内のガス流動向上、壁流の霧化促進等を図る。そして、そのままでは増加してしまう吸入空気量については、電制スロットル弁9で空気量を絞り制御することで、同一の吸入空気量を得るのである。

【0030】尚、吸気弁による制御からスロットル弁による制御に切換える特定運転条件としては、アイドル運転時や、冷機状態での低負荷運転時の他、減速運転時 (燃料カット前)を挙げることができる。

10 【0031】また、本実施形態では、可変動弁装置として、電磁駆動式のものを用いたが、油圧駆動式のもの等 を用いることもできる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の構成を示す機能ブロック図

【図 2】 本発明の一実施形態を示す可変動弁エンジン のシステム図

【図3】 吸排気弁の電磁駆動装置の基本構造図

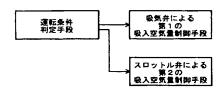
【図4】 制御ルーチンのフローチャート

【図5】 吸気弁の開時間とポート流速等との関係を示 の す図

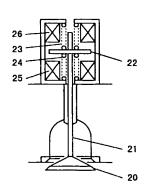
【符号の説明】

- 1 エンジン
- 4 点火栓
- 5 電磁駆動式の吸気弁
- 6 電磁駆動式の排気弁
- 7 吸気通路
- 8 排気通路
- 9 燃料噴射弁
- 10 電制スロットル弁
- 0 11 コントロールユニット
 - 12 クランク角センサ
 - 13 アクセルペダルセンサ
 - 14 エアフローメータ
 - 15 水温センサ

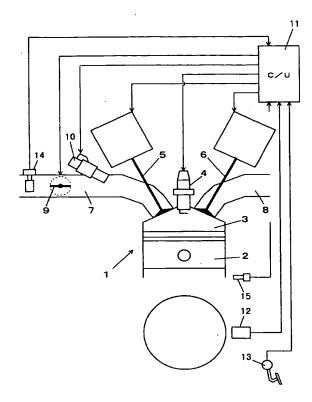
【図1】



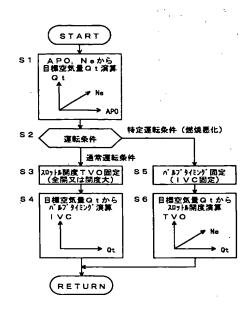
【図3】



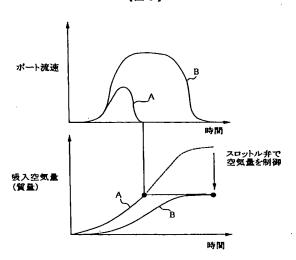
【図2】



【図4】



【図5】



フロントページの続き

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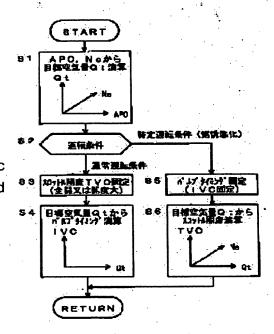
NAGAISHI HATSUO

(54) CONTROL DEVICE FOR VARIABLE VALVE SYSTEM ENGINE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve a combustion state using a throttle valve in a specific operating condition wherein the combustion state is worsened by the shortened open period of the intake valve due to the control of intake air quantity by an intake valve in a variable valve system engine.

SOLUTION: Whether an operating condition is a specific operating condition (in idling operation and/or in low load operation in a cold state) wherein a combustion state is worsened by the control of intake air quantity by the intake valve, or a normal operating condition other than that is judged (S2). In the case of the normal operating condition, throttle opening TVO is fixed close to full opening (SS), and the closing timing IVC of the intake



valve is controlled to obtain the target air quantity Qt (S4). In the case of the specific operating condition, the closing timing IVC of the intake valve is fixed close to the bottom dead center (S5), and the throttle opening TVO is controlled to obtain the target air quantity Qt (S6).

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Arbitration is equipped with a controllable adjustable moving valve mechanism for a switching action of an inlet valve characterized by providing the following, a close stage of an inlet valve is controlled, and it is the control unit of a controllable adjustable valve train engine about an inhalation air content. A service-condition judging means to judge a specific service condition to which a combustion condition gets worse by control of an inhalation air content by inlet valve, or the other usual service condition The 2nd inhalation air content control means which fixes a close stage of an inlet valve, controls opening of a throttle valve prepared in an inhalation-of-air path by the 1st [said] inhalation air content control means and said specific service condition which controls a close stage of an inlet valve by service condition, and usually controls an inhalation air content by it, and controls an inhalation air content by them

[Claim 2] A control unit of an adjustable valve train engine according to claim 1 characterized by considering said specific service condition as the time of idle operation.

[Claim 3] A control unit of an adjustable valve train engine according to claim 1 characterized by considering said specific service condition as the time of low load operation in the cold machine condition

[Claim 4] Said 1st inhalation air content control means is the control unit of an adjustable valve train engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by fixing a throttle valve near the full open during control of an inhalation air content by inlet valve - claim 3.

[Claim 5] Said 2nd inhalation air content control means is the control unit of an adjustable valve train engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by fixing a close stage of an inlet valve near the bottom dead point - claim 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the control unit for equipping arbitration with a controllable adjustable moving valve mechanism for the switching action of an inlet valve, controlling the close stage of an inlet valve, and preventing aggravation of the combustion condition by control of the inhalation air content according an inhalation air content to the inlet valve in a specific service condition in a controllable adjustable valve train engine.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the former -- an adjustable moving valve mechanism, for example, electromagnetism, -- using a driving gear, an inlet valve and an exhaust valve are driven and there are some which control these switching actions to arbitration (refer to JP,10-37727,A).

[0003] Furthermore, by controlling the close stage of an inlet valve in recent years for the purpose of the improvement in fuel consumption by reduction of a pump loss (already closing control), an inhalation air content is controlled, what performs non throttle operation attracts attention, and the development is furthered. In this case, it is equipped with a throttle valve auxiliary in order for there to be nothing or to obtain very small negative pressure in an inhalation-of-air path.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, at the time of low load operation, when controlling an inhalation air content by the close stage of an inlet valve using an adjustable moving valve mechanism, since the close stage of an inlet valve becomes early and the open time amount of an inlet valve becomes short that an inhalation air content should be made small, the following phenomena are produced.

(1) Since the open time amount of an inlet valve is short, the port rate of flow does not progress but

produce weakening of the gas fluid in a cylinder.

(2) In the same reason, evaporation of the fuel (wall style) adhering to a suction port becomes slow.

(3) An inlet valve already closes and produce the temperature fall of gaseous mixture in a cylinder by a

next adiabatic expansion etc.

[0005] Moreover, in the time of idle operation, and a cold machine condition, effect becomes large, aggravation of combustion is caused and, as for the above-mentioned phenomenon, operability, fuel consumption, etc. are affected. This invention aims at preventing aggravation of the combustion condition in the specific service condition in an adjustable valve train engine in view of such a point. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] For this reason, equip arbitration with a controllable adjustable moving valve mechanism for a switching action of an inlet valve, control a close stage of an inlet valve by invention concerning claim 1, and an inhalation air content is set to a control unit of a controllable adjustable valve train engine. A service-condition judging means to judge a specific service condition to which a combustion condition gets worse by control of an inhalation air content by inlet valve, or the other usual service condition as shown in drawing 1, Said 1st inhalation air content control means

which controls a close stage of an inlet valve by service condition, and usually controls an inhalation air content by it, It is characterized by establishing the 2nd inhalation air content control means which fixes a close stage of an inlet valve, controls opening of a throttle valve prepared in an inhalation-of-air path by said specific service condition, and controls an inhalation air content by it.

[0007] In invention concerning claim 2, it is characterized by considering said specific service condition as the time of idle operation. In invention concerning claim 3, it is characterized by considering said specific service condition as the time of low load operation in the cold machine condition.

[0008] In invention concerning claim 4, said 1st inhalation air content control means is characterized by fixing a throttle valve near the full open during control of an inhalation air content by inlet valve. In invention concerning claim 5, said 2nd inhalation air content control means is characterized by fixing a close stage of an inlet valve near the bottom dead point.

[0009]

[Effect of the Invention] According to invention concerning claim 1, usually in a service condition While controlling the close stage of an inlet valve and controlling an inhalation air content, in the specific service condition to which a combustion condition gets worse by control of the inhalation air content by the inlet valve About the inhalation air content which increases if the close stage of an inlet valve is fixed, the long open time amount of an inlet valve is taken and it remains as it is By controlling by opening of a throttle valve (throttling control), the temperature rise of gaseous mixture can be planned in the improvement in gas fluid in a cylinder, the promotion of atomization of a wall style, and a cylinder by securing the open time amount of an inlet valve and fully developing the port rate of flow etc., and a combustion condition can be improved.

[0010] According to invention concerning claim 2, at the time of idle operation, combustion by the idle from whom aggravation of a combustion condition becomes remarkable is improved by control of the inhalation air content by the inlet valve, and idle stability etc. can be improved by controlling the inhalation air content by the throttle valve.

[0011] Combustion in the cold machine condition that aggravation of a combustion condition becomes remarkable is improved by control of the inhalation air content by the inlet valve, and, according to invention concerning claim 3, can improve operability etc. by controlling the inhalation air content by the throttle valve at the time of low load operation in the cold machine condition, and also the problem that where of detailed air content control becomes difficult according to aggravation of the controllability of an adjustable moving valve mechanism is solvable in a cold machine condition. [0012] According to invention concerning claim 4, the pump loss reduction effect can fully be demonstrated by fixing a throttle valve near the full open during control of the inhalation air content by the inlet valve.

[0013] According to invention concerning claim 5, during control of the inhalation air content by the throttle valve, the open time amount of an inlet valve can fully be secured, and gas fluid can be strengthened by fixing the close stage of an inlet valve near the bottom dead point.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained below. <u>Drawing 2</u> is the system chart of the adjustable valve train engine in which 1 operation gestalt of this invention is shown.

[0015] an ignition plug 4 is surrounded in the combustion chamber 3 formed by the piston 2 of each gas column of an engine 1 -- as -- electromagnetism -- it has drive-type an inlet valve 5 and an exhaust valve 6. 7 is an inhalation-of-air path and 8 is a flueway.

[0016] the electromagnetism of an inlet valve 5 and an exhaust valve 6 -- the basic structure of a driving gear (adjustable moving valve mechanism) is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. The plate-like needle 22 is attached in the valve stem 21 of a valve element 20, and this needle 22 is energized by the center valve position with springs 23 and 24. and this needle 22 bottom -- the object for valve opening -- electromagnetism -- a coil 25 arranges -- having -- a top -- the object for clausiliums -- electromagnetism -- the coil 26 is arranged.

[0017] therefore, the time of making it open -- the object for upper clausiliums -- electromagnetism --

the object for valve opening of the bottom after stopping the energization to a coil 26 -electromagnetism -- the lift of the valve element 20 is carried out, and it is made to open by energizing
in a coil 25 and adsorbing a needle 22 with the down side on the contrary, the time of carrying out
clausilium -- the object for lower valve opening -- electromagnetism -- the object for the clausiliums of
the top after stopping the energization to a coil 25 -- electromagnetism -- by energizing in a coil 26 and
adsorbing a needle 22 with the up side, the sheet section is sat and clausilium of the valve element 20 is
carried out.

[0018] It returns to <u>drawing 2</u> and the ** system throttle valve 9 is formed in the inhalation-of-air path 7 at the set section common to all gas columns. The electromagnetic fuel injection valve 10 is formed in the inhalation-of-air path 7 again at the suction-port portion for every gas column.

[0019] In here actuation of an inlet valve 5, an exhaust valve 6, the ** system throttle valve 9, a fuel injection valve 10, and an ignition plug 4 It is controlled by the control unit 11. To this control unit 11 A crank angle signal is outputted synchronizing with engine rotation. By this with a crank angle location An engine speed Ne In the throttle-valve 9 upstream of the detectable crank angle sensor 12, the accelerator pedal sensor (the idle switch which serves as ON by the accelerator close by-pass bulb completely is included) 13 which detects the accelerator opening (the amount of accelerator pedal treading in) APO, and the inhalation-of-air path 7, the inhalation air content Qa Coolant temperature sensor 15 grade to the signal which detects the air flow meter 14 to measure and engine-cooling-water ** Tw is inputted.

[0020] a purpose [improvement / in fuel consumption / usually according to reduction of a pump loss with this engine 1] -- carrying out -- electromagnetism -- control, especially the open stage IVO of an inlet valve 5 are set up for the switching action of the inlet valve 5 of a drive type, and an exhaust valve 6 near the top dead center, by carrying out adjustable control of the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5, an inhalation air content is controlled and non throttle operation is performed substantially. In this case, the ** system throttle valve 9 is set as the opening of a degree which obtains very small negative pressure in full open or the inhalation-of-air path 7.

[0021] On the other hand, at the time of idle operation and/or low load operation in the cold machine condition (water temperature Tw below a predetermined value), the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5 is fixed near the bottom dead point, and, specifically, an inhalation air content is controlled at it the specific service condition to which a combustion condition gets worse by control of the inhalation air content by the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5, and by carrying out adjustable control of the opening TVO of the ** system throttle valve 9.

[0022] Although the fuel injection timing and fuel oil consumption of a fuel injection valve 10 are controlled based on engine operation conditions, fundamentally, fuel oil consumption is controlled based on the inhalation air content Qa measured by the air flow meter 14 to become a desired air-fuel ratio.

[0023] The ignition timing by the ignition plug 4 is controlled to MBT (the optimal ignition timing on torque), or a knock limit based on engine operation conditions. Next, the flow chart of <u>drawing 4</u> explains further control of an inlet valve 5 (the inlet-valve open stage IVO, close stage IVC) and the ** system throttle valve 9 (throttle opening TVO) to details.

[0024] Step 1 (it is described in drawing as S1.) Based on the accelerator opening APO and an engine speed Ne at it being the same as that of the following, the aim air content Qt of demand torque is calculated with reference to a map. However, when this deflection is a minus side based on deflection deltaNe=Ne-Nidle of an engine speed Ne and aim idle rpm Nidle for the case at the time of idle operation (idle switch ON), the aim air content Qt is amended in the loss-in-quantity direction at the time of the increase-in-quantity direction side and a plus side.

[0025] A service condition is judged at step 2. That is, the specific service condition or the other usual service condition to which a combustion condition gets worse by control of the inhalation air content by the inlet valve 5 is judged. Here, said specific service condition is taken as the time of idle operation and/or low load operation in the cold machine condition (water temperature Tw below a predetermined value) (idle switch ON) (the aim air content Qt below a predetermined value). This portion is equivalent

to a service-condition judging means.

[0026] Usually, in the case of a service condition, it progresses to step 3, and it fixes the throttle opening TVO near the full open (opening of a degree which obtains full open or very small negative pressure). And it progresses to step 4, and valve timing is calculated so that the aim air content Qt may be acquired under the throttle opening conditions in step 3. That is, while the inlet-valve open stage IVO is fixed near the top dead center, the inlet-valve close stage IVC is calculated and controlled from the aim air content Qt to acquire the aim air content Qt. Here, the inlet-valve close stage IVC is set to a top dead center side, so that the aim air content Qt is small, and the inlet-valve close stage IVC is set to a bottom dead point side, so that the aim air content Qt is large. The portion of these steps 3 and 4 is equivalent to the 1st inhalation air content control means.

[0027] In the case of a specific service condition, it progresses to step 5, and it fixes valve timing. That is, the inlet-valve open stage IVO is fixed near the top dead center, and the inlet-valve close stage IVC is fixed near the bottom dead point.

[0028] And it progresses to step 6, and the throttle opening TVO is calculated so that the aim air content Qt may be acquired under the valve timing conditions in step 5. That is, with reference to a map, the throttle opening TVO is calculated and controlled from the aim air content Qt and an engine speed Ne. Specifically, the throttle opening TVO is proportionally set up-like to Qt/Ne. The portion of these steps

5 and 6 is equivalent to the 2nd inhalation air content control means.

[0029] When controlling an inhalation air content by the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5 using an adjustable moving valve mechanism, as mentioned above, at the time of low load operation Although the port rate of flow does not progress but weakening of the gas fluid in a cylinder, slowdown of evaporation of a wall style, etc. are produced as shown in A of drawing 5 since the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5 becomes early and the open time amount (IVO-IVC) of an inlet valve becomes short that an inhalation air content should be made small By this invention, the close stage IVC of an inlet valve 5 is fixed near the bottom dead point, by taking the long open time amount of an inlet valve 5, as shown in B of drawing 5, the port rate of flow is fully developed at this time, and improvement in gas fluid in a cylinder, promotion of atomization of a wall style, etc. are aimed at at it. And about the inhalation air content which increases if it remains as it is, it is carrying out throttling control of the air content by the ** system throttle valve 9, and the same inhalation air content is acquired.

[0030] In addition, as a specific service condition switched to control by the throttle valve from control by the inlet valve, the time of moderation operation besides at the time of idle operation and low load operation in the cold machine condition (before a fuel cut) can be mentioned.

[0031] moreover -- this operation gestalt -- as an adjustable moving valve mechanism -- electromagnetism -- although the thing of a drive type was used, the thing of a hydraulic-drive type etc. can also be used.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The functional block diagram showing the configuration of this invention

Drawing 2] The system chart of the adjustable valve train engine in which 1 operation gestalt of this invention is shown

[Drawing 3] the electromagnetism of an induction-exhaust valve -- basic structural drawing of a driving gear

[Drawing 4] The flow chart of a control routine

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing the relation between the open time amount of an inlet valve, the port rate of flow, etc.

[Description of Notations]

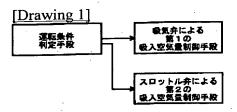
- 1 Engine
- 4 Ignition Plug
- 5 Electromagnetism -- Inlet Valve of Drive Type
- 6 Electromagnetism -- Drive-type Exhaust Valve
- 7 Inhalation-of-Air Path
- 8 Flueway
- 9 Fuel Injection Valve
- 10 ** System Throttle Valve
- 11 Control Unit
- 12 Crank Angle Sensor
- 13 Accelerator Pedal Sensor
- 14 Air Flow Meter
- 15 Coolant Temperature Sensor

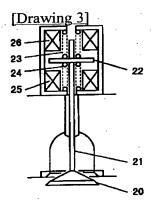
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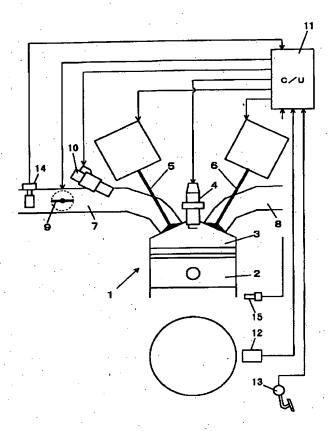
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DRAWINGS

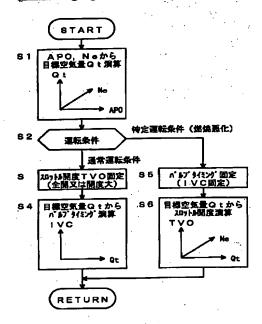




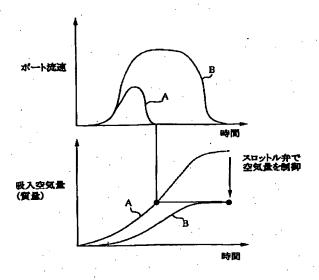
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]